

who, throughout our history, have risked their lives to preserve freedom for future generations. As a Nation, we are forever indebted to these outstanding Americans for their selfless devotion to duty. In expressing our gratitude, we should also pause to recognize those patriots who were held as prisoners of war and those who remain unaccounted for as a result of their heroic service.

On September 16, 1994, the flag of the National League of POW/MIA Families, a black and white banner symbolizing America's missing, will be flown over the White House; the Capitol; the U.S. Departments of State, Defense, and Veterans Affairs; the Selective Service System headquarters; the Vietnam Veterans Memorial; and national cemeteries across the country. This flag is a powerful reminder to people everywhere of our country's firm resolve to achieve the fullest possible accounting of every member of the United States Armed Forces.

On this day, we pay tribute to our missing service members and civilians. In their names, we reaffirm our national commitment to securing the return of all Americans who may be held against their will and to repatriating all recoverable remains of those who died in service to our country. That effort ranks among our highest and most solemn national priorities. America's heroes, and their families and loved ones, deserve no less.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 196, has designated September 16, 1994, as "National POW/MIA Recognition Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 16, 1994, as National POW/MIA Recognition Day. I ask that every American take time to honor all former American POWs, as well as those service members and civilians still unaccounted for as a result of their service to our great Nation. I encourage the American people to recognize the families of these missing Americans for their ongoing dedication to seek the truth and for their determination to persevere through many long years of waiting. Finally, I call upon State and local officials and private organizations to observe

this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of September in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and nineteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:46 p.m., September 14, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on September 16.

Proclamation 6719—National Hispanic Heritage Month, 1994

September 14, 1994

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As children across the country return to school this year, it is easy to see the vast diversity that defines America reflected in the sea of young faces filling our classrooms. Our ancestors came from all corners of the globe, bringing the myriad cultures, knowledge, and beliefs that shape our Nation today. For every one of us, the community that shares our ethnic heritage can provide an important source of strength and continuity in today's rapidly changing international marketplace. If our Nation is to succeed in that global arena, we must embrace the energy and creativity of all of our people, relying on the strength of community more than ever.

Young Hispanic Americans are future leaders, educators, and workers of our Nation. For their sake and for the generations of young people to come, we must strive to advance the great traditions of family and community that have enabled Hispanic Americans to make invaluable contributions to our country since its beginnings. These traditions, fortified by new opportunity, can uplift our people and help to build a brighter future for all of our children.

On February 22, 1994, I joined Hispanic Americans in taking an important step toward setting a new standard for educational

excellence. Designed to better prepare our people to meet the challenges we face, Executive Order No. 12900, which I signed that day, seeks to improve educational opportunities for Hispanic Americans throughout the Nation. It establishes a commission of leaders from the Hispanic American community that will focus on Hispanic children and youth and recommend methods to improve their academic performance. Drawing on the high standards set by our Goals 2000: Educate America Act, the commission will look for ways to encourage government and the private sector to work as a team to inspire Hispanic students to achieve those goals. And an interagency working group will strive to ensure that the obstacles still confronting too many of our people—barriers from language to unemployment to crime—are more easily overcome.

To recognize the accomplishments of Hispanic citizens and to focus national attention on their extraordinary contributions and culture, the Congress, by Public Law 100-402, has authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating September 15 through October 15 as "National Hispanic Heritage Month."

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 15 through October 15, 1994, as National Hispanic Heritage Month. I call upon the people of the United States, government officials, educators, and volunteers, to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and nineteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:14 p.m., September 15, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on September 19.

Message to the Senate Transmitting a Protocol to the Canada-United States Taxation Convention

September 14, 1994

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith for Senate advice and consent to ratification the Protocol Amending the Convention Between the United States of America and Canada with Respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital Signed at Washington on September 26, 1980, as amended by the Protocols signed on June 14, 1983, and March 28, 1984, signed at Washington August 31, 1994. Also transmitted for the information of the Senate is the report of the Department of State with respect to the Protocol.

The Protocol further amends the Convention to reflect changes in U.S. and Canadian law and treaty policy and to make certain technical corrections to the existing Convention that are necessary because of the passage of time. It also improves the operation of the Convention and facilitates the flow of capital and technology between the United States and Canada.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Protocol and give its advice and consent to ratification.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
September 14, 1994.

Message to the Senate Transmitting the Ukraine-United States Taxation Convention and Protocol

September 14, 1994

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith for Senate advice and consent to ratification the Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Ukraine for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital, with Protocol, signed at Washington on March 4, 1994. Also transmitted for the information of the Senate is the report of the Department of State with respect to the Convention.